

CLASSIFICATION RESTRICTED
 SECURITY INFORMATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

STAT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR; Red China
 SUBJECT Political; Sociological
 HOW PUBLISHED Bimonthly periodical
 WHERE PUBLISHED Cairo
 DATE PUBLISHED Feb, Apr 1953
 LANGUAGE Arabic

DATE OF INFORMATION 1953

DATE DIS. 25 Aug 1953

NO. OF PAGES 4

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Sawt at-Turkistan.

SOVIET MOSLEM POLITICAL REFUGEES ATTACK COMMUNISTS,
 PRESENT CASES FOR TURKESTAN, CRIMEA, CHECHENS

[Comment: The bimonthly Arabic-language periodical, Sawt at-Turkistan (The Voice of Turkestan), first appeared in Cairo in February 1953. It is published by Ibrahim Wasil (Nasili) and Sa'd ad-Din al-Walili, both of whom are Moslems from Turkestan. Articles in the February and April 1953 issues, received in FDD, were written mostly by Turkistani Moslem refugees in the Middle East. Excerpts from four such articles, denouncing Communist treatment of Turkestan, Crimea, and the Chechen people, are given below.]

"THE CASE FOR TURKESTAN"

[Parts I and II appeared in the February and April issues and were written by Ibrahim Wasil, publisher and general manager of Sawt at-Turkistan.]

As the people of Turkestan were awakening and looking to the future with great hopes and anticipation, "the Russians set their filthy feet on the pure and beloved soil of Turkestan, sinking their claws into the necks of its earnest and peace-loving people." They butchered, interfered with every human activity, put a stop to commercial, economic, and agricultural life in a very brutal manner. They even captured and shipped away the females of all livestock to stop livestock reproduction. They put an end to spiritual and religious life in order to open the way for their new and evil doctrine -- Communism.

This vast country, Turkestan, enjoyed complete independence and freedom throughout its history. Its political unity remained unchanged until the latter part of the 19th Century, when a part of it fell to Tsarist Russia and the other part to China.

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		<u>RESTRICTED</u>	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

RESTRICTED

STAT

Western Turkestan, which fell to Russia, has an area of 4,106,000 square kilometers and a population of 27 million. It is now divided into six soviet republics: (1) Uzbek SSR; (2) Turkmen SSR; (3) Tadzhik SSR; (4) Kazakh SSR; (5) Kirgiz SSR; and (6) Kara-Kalpakskaya ASSR within the Uzbek SSR.

That part usurped by China is known as Eastern Turkestan of Sinkiang. It has an area of 1,760,000 square kilometers and a population of 8 million. It is now under a Sino-Soviet Communist condominium. Rich and strategic Sinkiang contains 24 oil wells and the following number of mines: 25-gold, 16-silver, 46-iron ore, 2-uranium, 32-lead, 70-coal, 13-sulfur, 2-aluminum, 2-mercury, and .63-sodium.

No people in the world have as many of the prerequisites for national unity as do the people of Turkestan. They belong to the same ethnic group, speak the same language (Turki), profess the same religion (Islam), adhere to the same sect (Hanafi), have the same aspirations for freedom and independence, and recognize one common enemy -- Communism.

When the Russian Communists occupied Turkestan in 1918, they discovered that the Moslem religion was the deadly foe of Communism, and decided to eradicate Islam from the hearts of the people of Turkestan by killing Moslem scholars and closing Moslem schools and mosques in order to create a new generation which rejects God and believes only in destructive Communism.

Methods employed to exterminate the people of Turkestan included starvation, executions, imprisonment, and slave labor. Since 1920, the farmers of Turkestan have been forbidden to raise anything but cotton so as to make the USSR self-sufficient in this commodity. This farming policy resulted in a decrease in food supplies, and caused a frightening famine which swept Turkestan in 1939. The death toll of that famine was 6 million of Turkestan's Moslems. From 1932 to 1934, the Communists arrested 300,000 merchants and landowners on the pretext of being capitalists, and sent them to Siberian concentration camps where death awaited them.

Since its usurpation by China in 1885, Eastern Turkestan has revolted 16 times and triumphed over the Chinese eight times. After each revolt China conducted a reign of terror intended to wipe out the Moslems of Eastern Turkestan. Chinese government records at Peiping show that 1,100,000 Moslems were massacred, and about 22,000 scattered about the interior of China.

In addition, China forbade the Moslems of Eastern Turkestan to build modern schools, and to publish newspapers and magazines. It imposed heavy taxes on the population, and ruled the country under martial law. Sun Yat-sen's plan to assimilate the Moslems of Eastern Turkestan into the Chinese population failed and caused the 1931 revolt which succeeded in establishing a Moslem republic under Hazi Khawjah Niaz.

Closely observing events in Eastern Turkestan and acting behind the scenes, the USSR offered its assistance to General Shen Shih-tsai, the Chinese commander, to put down the 1931 revolt for fear that it might spread to Western Turkestan. Thus, after a savage battle, the revolt was crushed in 1934, and Eastern Turkestan fell completely under the influence of the USSR.

The first step taken by the Communists, in 1934, was a violent campaign of imprisonment, oppression, and wholesale killings unparalleled in history for its horror and savagery. The crimes committed were beyond description.

STAT
STAT

- 2 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

"THE CASE FOR CRIMEA"

[Part I appeared in the February issue, and was written by Yusuf Uralkiri. Part II did not appear in the April issue.]

While the Palestinian, North African, and other Moslem questions of international magnitude have their supporters and spokesmen, and while there is hope for the eventual settlement of these questions, the same cannot be said of Moslem questions in the USSR, where there is tight control on information to the outside world and where every item of news is carefully sifted and scrutinized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs USSR.

The intellectuals of the Islamic East are puzzled by the propaganda and accusation leveled by East and West against each other. These intellectuals should understand, nevertheless, that both camps are in a struggle to split the Moslem world, which is a bloc belonging to neither East nor West, for their own selfish designs.

While there are countries dominated by Western imperialism, there also are countries suffering just as badly under the yoke of Communist domination.

Crimea was liberated for the last time in 1941 [during the Nazi invasion]. It had previously been liberated in 1917, under the leadership of Ja'far Bin-Ahmad. At that time, a constitution was drawn up and a President, Nu'man Chalbi Jahan [approximation from Arabic], Grand Mufti of Crimea, was elected. This happened after Crimean participation in the October Revolution of 1917 to get rid of the long-detested rule of Tsarist Russia, and its atrocities and crimes against the Moslems of Crimea who had struggled constantly against the tyrants of Moscow.

When Crimea declared its independence in 1917, Lenin and Stalin issued a signed proclamation asking the Moslems for material and moral support, denouncing Tsarist tyranny which had prevailed in Crimea, and supporting Moslem demands for absolute freedom and independence.

No sooner had Lenin and his henchmen seized power and consolidated their position than a Communist army invaded Crimea and, after a bitter battle, subjugated the country. They seized the President and killed him on 23 February 1918, by shooting him in the back, gouging his eyes, cutting off his ears and nose, and throwing his body into the sea after tying it to a big rock to prevent it from floating to the surface. They made sure that his body would not be recovered and buried on Crimean soil where his grave might become a shrine and a rallying point for vengeance-seeking future generations.

Crimean guerrilla activities were revived when the Germans advanced toward Crimea in 1918, and the Russians were driven out of every town and village. On 25 June 1918, the Crimean republic was proclaimed once more under the presidency of Sulayman "asha Solikovitch [approximation from Arabic], commander of the Moslem army on the Rumanian front.

"THE CASE FOR THE CHECHEN NATION"

[Appeared in the February issue over the signature of a Chechen struggler]

In Central Caucasia there is a Moslem people, the Chechens, whose number does not exceed one million. They are of Aryan stock, and have their own language, customs, and traditions. Despite their small number, these ancient Caucasian people have lived there for thousands of years. They have never moved

- 3 -

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

STAT

about; thus history does not mention them very much. These people, however, are tough, proud, warlike, and very adventurous. Their physical characteristics are closest to those of the Germanic peoples.

Their territory lies roughly between the Black and Caspian seas. It is bordered on the north by the mainland of the USSR, and on the south by the Georgian SSR, Dagestan, and the territory of the Circassian tribes.

These people detest outside interference in their internal affairs, and refuse to acknowledge the superiority of an enemy. The individual Chechen has a life-long desire to liberate his country from the usurper. From the early 19th Century the Chechens fought constantly against the Russians until the fall of the Tsarist regime.

When faced with Communist tyranny they revolted once more. This happened when the Germans closed in on the Caucasus in World War II. At that time the Chechens were surrounded by the Communists, but stubbornly rejected orders to surrender. They killed thousands of Communists. Besides the young people killed in battle, old people, women, and children were forced to flee into the deserts of Turkestan. Those who chose to remain behind and carry on the fight against the Communists were exiled to Siberia.

The Chechens today despise the foreigners who move about like thieves, and abhor the language, customs, and traditions which are totally unfamiliar to the Chechen people.

- E N D -

- 4 -

RESTRICTED